

**In the Specification:**

1. Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 4, line 27, (beginning with the words "Figure 2 illustrates..."), with the following paragraph:

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Figure 2 illustrates a PALC display panel using LC material. Only three of the column electrodes 18 are shown. The row electrodes 20 are formed by a plurality of parallel elongated sealed channels underlying (in Figure 2) a layer 42 of the LC material. Each channel 20 is filled with an ionizable gas 44, closed off with a dielectric sheet 45 typically of glass, and contains, on an interior channel, first and second spaced elongated electrodes 30, 31 which extend through the full length of each channel in this example. The first electrode 30 is at a first potential (for instance, ground) and is commonly called the cathode. The second electrode 31 is called the anode, because it will supply and be supplied with a pulse voltage (strobe pulse) which is positive, relative to the potential on the cathode, and is sufficient to cause electrons to be emitted from the cathode 30 to ionize the gas in the channel(s). Each channel has, in turn, its gas ionized with a strobe pulse to form a plasma and a grounded line connection with a row of pixels in the LC layer above. When the strobe pulse has terminated, and after de-ionization has taken place, the next channel is ignited and turned on. Since each column electrode 18 crosses a whole column of pixels, only one plasma row connection at a time is allowed on so as to avoid cross-talk. The height of the strobe pulse voltage inside the channel will determine whether or not the plasma row is turned on. The height of the strobe pulse inside the channels is not just dependent on the voltages supplied by the output amplifiers 21, because losses or changes may occur between the output amplifiers and the electrodes within the channels. The clearest example of such a loss would be a discontinuity in an electrode (or the lead to the electrode), which would lead to malfunctioning. An accurate transmission and a reduction of possible losses of the strobe pulse between the supply means (in this example including the amplifiers 21) and the electrodes inside the channels is therefore an important factor for the reliability and quality of the display device. The inventors have realized that steps in height in the channels form a risk in this respect.

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